

Application No.: 09/876,160

Docket No.: 20402-00625-US

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

On page 1, second full paragraph now reads as follows:

One conventional capacitor (condenser) type of microphone proposed by Japanese Utility Model Laid-open Publication No. 58-85889 has been known. This microphone has an insulator for ~~sustaining~~supporting a back electrode ~~and forming an exhaust room~~. In a part of the insulator, there is formed a ~~containing room~~space for containing therein an element for converting electric impedance, of which an input terminal is electrically connected with the back electrode.

Last paragraph on page 1 bridging page 2 now reads as follows:

In cases where the capacitor type of microphone thus configured is incorporated in a portable telephone ~~and others~~, it is frequent that the microphone is arranged apart from an antenna of such device depending on design ~~or others~~. The reason is that the receiver should be close to the user's ear, the microphone should be close to the user's mouse, and the antenna is arranged closely to the receiver. The higher an attached position of the antenna, the larger its radiation.

On page 4, third full paragraph now reads as follows:

As shown in Fig. 2A, a sound entrance opening 12 is formed in a sound input surface of the metal casing 13, and the whole sound input surface is covered with a surface cloth to prevent ~~dusted~~dust from coming inside.

On page 6, second full paragraph now reads as follows:

In addition, Fig. 2B illustrates the output terminals of this capacitor type of microphone. The plane forms of the terminals are circles, ~~respectively~~. For this reason, the terminals are formed in the shape of concentric circles on the wiring board 20 so that contact can be taken~~made~~, even if directions do not become settled. Instead of the terminal configuration shown therein, terminals with pins may be employed.

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Docket No.: 20402-00625-US

On page 7, third full paragraph now reads as follows:

By contrast, in the present embodiment, the cascaded amplifier composed of the FET 25 is placed at the drain side of the FET 19. As a result, this cascaded amplifier exhibits a low impedance when electrically viewed from the source side which is an input terminal, while it exhibits a high impedance electrically viewed from the drain side which is an output terminal. That is, the FET 25 shows an impedance converting function to ~~changes~~change the value of the impedance according to the directions of signal flows. This impedance converting function suppresses, to a large extent, the feedback (mixing) of a signal from the output terminal to the input terminal. Therefore, the RF signal voltage caused at the microphone signal output terminal 22 to which the drain of the FET 25 is connected is attenuated sharply, and only the residual is sent to the drain of the FET 19. Noise due to RF signals radiated or transmitted from a transmitter section of radio devices can be suppressed to lower levels.

On page 11, first full paragraph now reads as follows:

In this case, since the emitter potential is lower than the base potential, the base should be biased by an amount of 0.7 V or more. However, when a higher sound signal is received, a potential at the microphone signal output terminal ~~is lowered~~becomes lower than the bias potential, ~~resulting in that such higher bias potential would not be used without any measures requiring adjustment.~~ Therefore, in cases where the potential at the microphone signal output terminal is larger than a necessary value, the bias potential applied to the base is ~~taken in to be charged~~applied to allow charging, while when such potential is lower than the value, ~~such taking is intercepted~~the bias application ceases to discharge the power that has been charged so far.